

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Appl. No. : 10/627,206  
Appellant : Harry Israel Ringermacher et al.  
Filed : July 24, 2003  
Title : INFRARED THERMOGRAPHY IMAGING SYSTEM WITH  
ACTIVELY QUENCHED LAMP  
TC/A.U. : 2855  
Conf. No: : 4236  
Examiner : Gail Kaplan Verbitsky  
Docket No. : 120631-1

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Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

**APPEAL BRIEF PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. § 41.37**

This Appeal Brief is being filed in furtherance to the Notice of Appeal submitted on June 26, 2008.

The Commissioner is authorized to charge the requisite fee of \$510.00, and any additional fees, which may be necessary to advance prosecution of the present application, to Account No. 07-0868.

**1. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST**

The real party in interest is General Electric Company, the Assignee of the above-referenced application by virtue of the Assignment to General Electric Company by Harry Israel Ringermacher, Richard S. Zhang and Robert John Filkins. Accordingly, General Electric Company will be directly affected by the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

**2. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

Appellant is unaware of any other appeals or interferences related to this Appeal. The undersigned is Appellant's legal representative in this Appeal.

**3. STATUS OF CLAIMS**

Claims 1-14, 23-27 and 29 are cancelled in this application. Claims 15-22, 28 and 30 are currently pending, are currently under final rejection and, thus, are the subject of this Appeal.

**4. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS**

No amendments were filed after the final rejection dated March 31, 2008.

**5. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER**

The present invention relates generally to the field of infrared ("IR") thermography and, more particularly, to actively controlling the flash duration of an IR lamp for an IR thermography imaging system. See, Application page 1, paragraph 1.

The Application contains two pending independent Claims, 15 and 30, which are directed to IR thermography imaging systems. The subject matter of these independent claims is summarized below.

Discussions of the recited features of Claim 15 can be found in at least the following cited locations of the specification. By way of example, Figure 1 illustrates an actively quenched lamp embodiment of the invention, in block form, and Figure 9 illustrates an infrared thermography imaging system embodiment of the invention. Claim 15 is directed to an IR thermography imaging system 10 comprising at least one flash lamp 12 configured to heat a

surface 42 of an object 40 to be imaged. (See Application, page 4, paragraph 21.) At least one active quenching means 14 is provided and configured to quench the at least one flash lamp 12 to control a duration of a flash. (See Application, page 4, paragraph 21.) The active quenching means 14 is configured to receive a control signal T2 and to quench the flash lamp 12 in response to the control signal T2. (See Application, page 5, paragraph 23 and Figures 2 and 3.) The IR thermography imaging system 10 further includes a timing generator 22 configured to supply the control signal T2. (See application, page 5, paragraph 24 and Figure 1.) The IR thermography imaging system 10 further includes an IR camera 32 configured to capture a number of IR image frames of the object 40. (See Application, page 8, paragraph 31.)

Discussions of the recited features of Claim 30 can be found in at least the following cited locations of the specification. By way of example, Figure 3 shows an example of an active quenching means, in block form. Claim 30 is directed to an IR thermography imaging system 30 comprising at least one flash lamp 12 configured to heat a surface 42 of an object 40 to be imaged. (See Application, page 4, paragraph 21 and Figure 9.) At least one active quenching means 14 is provided and is configured to quench the at least one flash lamp 12 to control a duration of a flash. (See Application, page 4, paragraph 21 and Figure 9.) The active quenching means 14 is configured to receive a control signal T2 and to quench the flash lamp 12 in response to the control signal T2. (See Application, page 5, paragraph 23 and Figures 2 and 3.) The IR thermography imaging system 30 further includes a timing generator 22 configured to supply the control signal T2. (See application, page 8, paragraph 34 and Figure 9.) The IR thermography imaging system 30 further includes an IR camera 32 configured to capture a number of IR image frames of the object 40. (See Application, page 8, paragraph 31.) The active quenching means is a switch 13 that opens in response to the control signal T2. (See Application, page 6, paragraph 28 and Figure 3.)

By way of example, an exemplary timing diagram for an actively quenched lamp 10 is shown in Figure 2. For the example illustrated in Figures 1 and 2, the active quenching means 14 receives an initial control signal T0 supplied by the timing generator 22 and allows current I to flow to the lamp 12 in response to the initial control signal T0. (See Application, page 5,

paragraph 23.) As noted above, the active quenching means 14 receives a control signal T2 and quenches the lamp 12 in response to the control signal T2. (See Application, page 5, paragraph 23.) As indicated in Figure 3, for example, exemplary control signals T2 and T0 are the high and low portions, respectively, of a pulse signal. (See Application, page 5, paragraph 23.)

Benefits of the invention, as described in the specification, include active control of the duration of a flash for IR thermography, such that the desired flash duration may be selected for a given application. As shown in Figure 2 by the dashed line, without quenching, the flash has an exponential tail. This exponential tail would continue to heat the object during data acquisition, thereby distorting the thermal information in the data frames. A quenched flash is shown by the solid line. As shown in Figure 2, the flash has a duration D of about  $D=T_2-T_1$ . The desired duration D varies by application and is long enough to heat the surface of the object being inspected but short enough to end prior to acquisition of the data frames. Beneficially, by cutting off the exponential tail (shown by the dashed line in Figure 2), the active quenching means 14 reduces distortion of the thermal information in the data frames. In turn, reducing the distortion of the thermal information in the data frames permits a more accurate analysis. (See Application, page 6, paragraph 25 and Figure 2.)

This is a clear difference and distinction from the prior art, as discussed below.

## **6. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL**

### **First Ground of Rejection for Review on Appeal:**

Appellant respectfully urges the Board to review and reverse the Examiner's first ground of rejection in which Claims 15-20 and 30 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 (a) over an article titled FRONT-FLASH THERMAL IMAGING CHARACTERIZATION OF CONTINUOUS FIBER CERAMIC COMPOSITES (Deemer), in view of US Patent No. 3,675,074 (Dennewitz).

### **Second Ground of Rejection for Review on Appeal:**

Appellant respectfully urges the Board to review and reverse the Examiner's second ground of rejection in which Claims 21, 22 and 28 were rejected under 35 USC § 103(a) over Deemer, in view of Dennewitz, in further view of "Integrated Gate-Commutated Thyristors: A

New Approach to High Power Electronics,” Eric Carroll et al., IGCT Press Conference, May 20, 1997.

## **7. ARGUMENT**

As discussed in detail below, Claims 15-22, 28 and 30 define allowable subject matter over the cited art. Accordingly, Appellant respectfully requests full and favorable consideration by the Board.

### **A. Ground of Rejection No. 1:**

The Examiner rejected Claims 15-20 and 30 under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) over an article titled FRONT-FLASH THERMAL IMAGING CHARACTERIZATION OF CONTINUOUS FIBER CERAMIC COMPOSITES (Deemer), in view of US Patent No. 3,675,074 (Dennewitz).

#### **1. Legal basis required to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness.**

The burden of establishing a *prima facie* case of obviousness falls on the Examiner. *Ex parte Wolters and Kuypers*, 214 U.S.P.Q. 735 (B.P.A.I. 1979). To establish a *prima facie* case, the Examiner must not only show that the combination includes all of the claimed elements, but also a convincing line of reason as to why one of ordinary skill in the art would have found the claimed invention to have been obvious in light of the teachings of the references. *Ex parte Clapp*, 227 U.S.P.Q. 972 (B.P.A.I. 1985). Slipping into use of hindsight and reading into the prior art the teachings of the invention at issue are to be avoided. *Graham v. John Deere Co. of Kan. City.*, 383 U.S. 1, 36 (1966).

#### **2. Claims 15-20 and 30 define allowable subject matter over Deemer, in view of Dennewitz.**

Appellant respectfully submits that the cited art lacks sufficient features to render Appellant’s claimed subject matter obvious under 35 U.S.C. § 103.

“Under § 103, the scope and content of the prior art are to be determined; differences between the prior art and the claims at issue are to be ascertained; and the level of ordinary skill

in the pertinent art resolved. Against this background, the obviousness or nonobviousness of the subject matter is determined.” *Graham*, 383 U.S. 1, 17 (1966).

Claim 15 is directed to an infrared thermography imaging system that includes at least one active quenching means configured to quench at least one flash lamp to control the duration of a flash. The active quenching means is configured to receive a control signal T2 and to quench the flash lamp in response to the control signal T2. The infrared thermography imaging system further includes a timing generator configured to supply the control signal T2, and an IR camera configured to capture IR image frames of the object.

Timing generators are discussed, for example in paragraph [0022]. As discussed in paragraph [0027], Figures 5-8 demonstrate variable quenching collateral with the applied gate pulse. As discussed in paragraph [0025], the flash has a duration D of about  $D=T_2-T_1$ , where T2 is the control signal supplied by the timing generator and T1 is the lamp trigger signal T1, where the timing generator is optionally further configured to supply the lamp trigger signal T1. In this manner, the quenching can be controlled with the applied gate-pulse, as shown for example in Figures 5-8.

In support of the rejection of Claim 15, the Examiner cites Deemer as disclosing an infrared thermography imaging system. As noted by the Examiner, Deemer does not teach or suggest an active quenching means configured to quench at least one flash lamp to control the duration of a flash, as recited by Claim 15. In addition, the Examiner has not pointed to any recognition in Deemer of the need for an active quenching means.

To supply these deficiencies of Deemer, the Examiner cites Dennewitz. However, Dennewitz does not teach or suggest a timing generator configured to supply the control signal T2. Instead, the duration-control in Dennewitz is determined by the reflection time for the return signal from the illuminated object. In particular, Dennewitz uses a photosensitive element to detect a portion of the light reflected from an object illuminated by the flash tube. This detected light portion is integrated to form a control signal, which is coupled to a second input of the comparator circuit. The gate is disabled and the flash terminated after a lapse of time sufficient to permit the control voltage to exceed the reference voltage. (Abstract) Thus, in contrast to the

present variable quenching scheme, the quench time in Dennewitz is determined by the reflection time for the light reflected from the illuminated object.

Accordingly, and contrary to the Examiner's contention, the transistors in Dennewitz do not "perform[] the function of control of the duration" because the flash bulbs fulfill that function. Rather, the duration is set by the reflection time for the return signal. Thus, Dennewitz does not employ active quenching means but rather relies on a passive quenching scheme, where the duration is passively controlled based on the reflection time for the return signal. Accordingly, Claim 15 is not a mere combination of pre-existing elements disclosed in Deemer and Dennewitz, but rather the active quenching control scheme of Claim 15 creates a completely new synergy, namely, control of flash duration independent of the flash itself.

Thus, because neither Deemer nor Dennewitz disclose a timing generator generating a signal T2 that actively quenches the lamp, no combination of the two references would render the subject matter of Claim 15 obvious in their light.

Thus, Appellant respectfully submits that the cited art does not teach or suggest all of the claim limitations of Claim 15. Claims 16-20 depend from Claim 15. Accordingly, a prima facie case of obviousness has not been established for Claims 15-20, and Appellant requests that the Board overturn the rejection and allow Claims 15-20.

Turning to claim 30, Appellant respectfully submits that substantially analogous arguments to those supporting Claim 15 apply to Claim 30 and that that the cited art does not teach or suggest all of the claim limitations of Claim 30. Accordingly, a prima facie case of obviousness has not been established for Claim 30, and Appellant requests that the Board overturn the rejection and allow Claim 30.

**B. Ground of Rejection No. 2:**

The Examiner rejected Claims 21-22 and 28 under 35 U.S.C. 103 (a) over Deemer and Dennewitz, further in view of an article titled INTEGRATED GATE-COMMUNICATED THYRISTORS (Carroll).

**1. Claims 21, 22 and 28 define allowable subject matter over Deemer, in view of Dennewitz, further in view of Carroll.**

Claims 21, 22 and 28 depend indirectly from Claim 15. As discussed above, Deemer and Dennewitz do not establish a prima facie case of obviousness for independent Claim 15. The Examiner has cited Carroll for teachings regarding power semiconductor switches. However, Carroll does not supply the above-discussed deficiencies of Deemer and Dennewitz.

As such, Appellant respectfully submits that the cited art does not teach or suggest all of the claim limitations of Claims 21, 22 and 28. Accordingly, a prima facie case of obviousness has not been established for Claims 21, 22 and 28, and Appellant requests that the Board overturn the rejections and allow Claims 21, 22 and 28.



**8. Conclusion**

Appellant respectfully submits that all pending claims are in condition for allowance. However, if the Examiner or Board wishes to resolve any other issues by way of a telephone conference, the Examiner or Board is kindly invited to contact the undersigned legal representative at the telephone number indicated below.

Respectfully submitted,

/Penny A. Clarke/  
Penny A. Clarke  
Reg. No. 46,627

General Electric Company  
Building K1, Room 3A72  
Niskayuna, New York 12309  
August 21, 2008  
Telephone: (518) 387-5349

**9. APPENDIX OF CLAIMS ON APPEAL**

**Listing of Claims:**

15. An infrared ("IR") thermography imaging system comprising:

at least one flash lamp configured to heat a surface of an object to be imaged;

at least one active quenching means configured to quench said at least one flash lamp to control a duration of a flash, wherein said active quenching means is configured to receive a control signal T2 and to quench said flash lamp in response to the control signal T2;

a timing generator configured to supply the control signal T2; and

an IR camera configured to capture a plurality of IR image frames of the object.

16. The IR thermography imaging system of Claim 15, wherein said active quenching means is further configured to receive an initial control signal T0, wherein said active quenching means is further configured to allow a current flow I to said flash lamp in response to the initial control signal T0, and wherein the timing generator is further configured to supply the initial control signal T0.

17. The IR thermography imaging system of Claim 16, wherein said active quenching means comprises a switch, wherein said switch closes in response to the initial control signal T0 and opens in response to the control signal T2.

18. The IR thermography imaging system of Claim 17, wherein the timing generator is further configured to supply a lamp trigger signal T1, and wherein said flash lamp is activated in response to the lamp trigger signal T1.

19. The IR thermography imaging system of Claim 16, wherein said active quenching means further comprises a switch drive circuit configured to receive a logic level signal and to generate a switch-drive signal in response, wherein the control signal T2 is a logic level signal, and wherein said high-voltage, high current switch opens in response to the switch-drive signal that corresponds to the control signal T2.

20. The IR thermography imaging system of Claim 19, wherein the switch-drive signal is a switch-drive voltage signal.

21. The IR thermography imaging system of Claim 17, wherein said switch comprises a power semiconductor switch.

22. The IR thermography imaging system of Claim 17, wherein said switch comprises an insulated gate bipolar transistor.

28. The IR thermography imaging system of Claim 21, wherein the power semiconductor switch is selected from the group consisting of a silicon controlled rectifier, a gate turn-on thyristor, a MOSFET, a insulated gate commutated thyristor ("IGCT"), and combinations thereof.

30. An infrared ("IR") thermography imaging system comprising:

at least one flash lamp configured to heat a surface of an object to be imaged;

at least one active quenching means configured to quench said at least one flash lamp to control a duration of a flash, wherein said active quenching means is configured to receive a control signal T2 and to quench said flash lamp in response to the control signal T2

a timing generator configured to supply the control signal T2; and

an IR camera configured to capture a plurality of IR image frames of the object,

wherein said active quenching means is a switch, wherein said switch opens in response to the control signal T2.

**10.    APPENDIX OF EVIDENCE**

None

**11. APPENDIX OF RELATED PROCEEDINGS**

None.